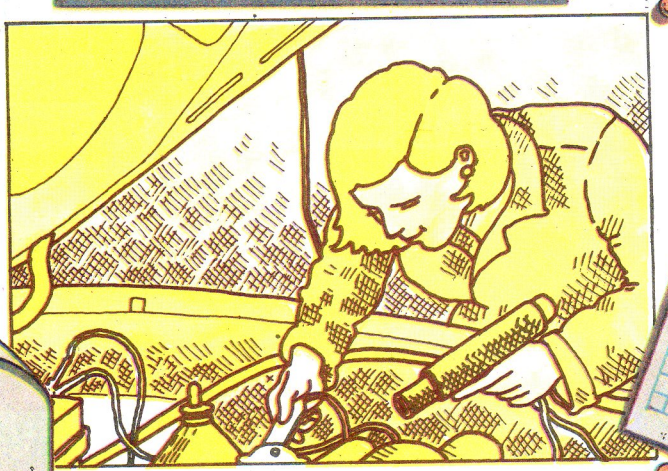
Lessons 155 and 156

Bu iki derste, siyaset, seçimler, siyasi partiler ve siyasi inançlar konusundaki terimleri öğreneceksiniz.

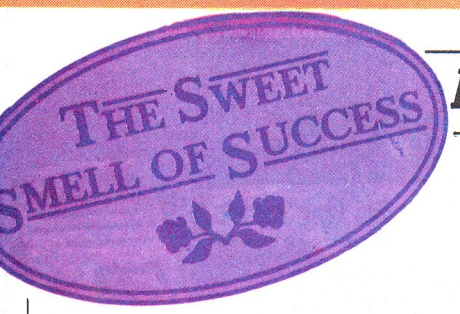
STUDY TIPS

Arabanızın iyi çalışmasını istiyorsanız ona iyi bakmalısınız.



Aynı şey beyin için de geçerlidir.

Çabuk ve iyi öğrenmek istiyorsanız, kendinizi aşırı derecede yormayın, sağlığınıza dikkat edin.



I'm from the Liberal Party.

1·READ

Aşağıdaki konuşmayı okuyun.

2·LISTEN

Ara seçimler yaklaşmaktadır. Tim Lovat, Liberal Parti'nin bir temsilcisine kapıyı açar.

Canvasser: **I'm from the Liberal Party.**
(Propagandacı) **Is your mother or father in?**

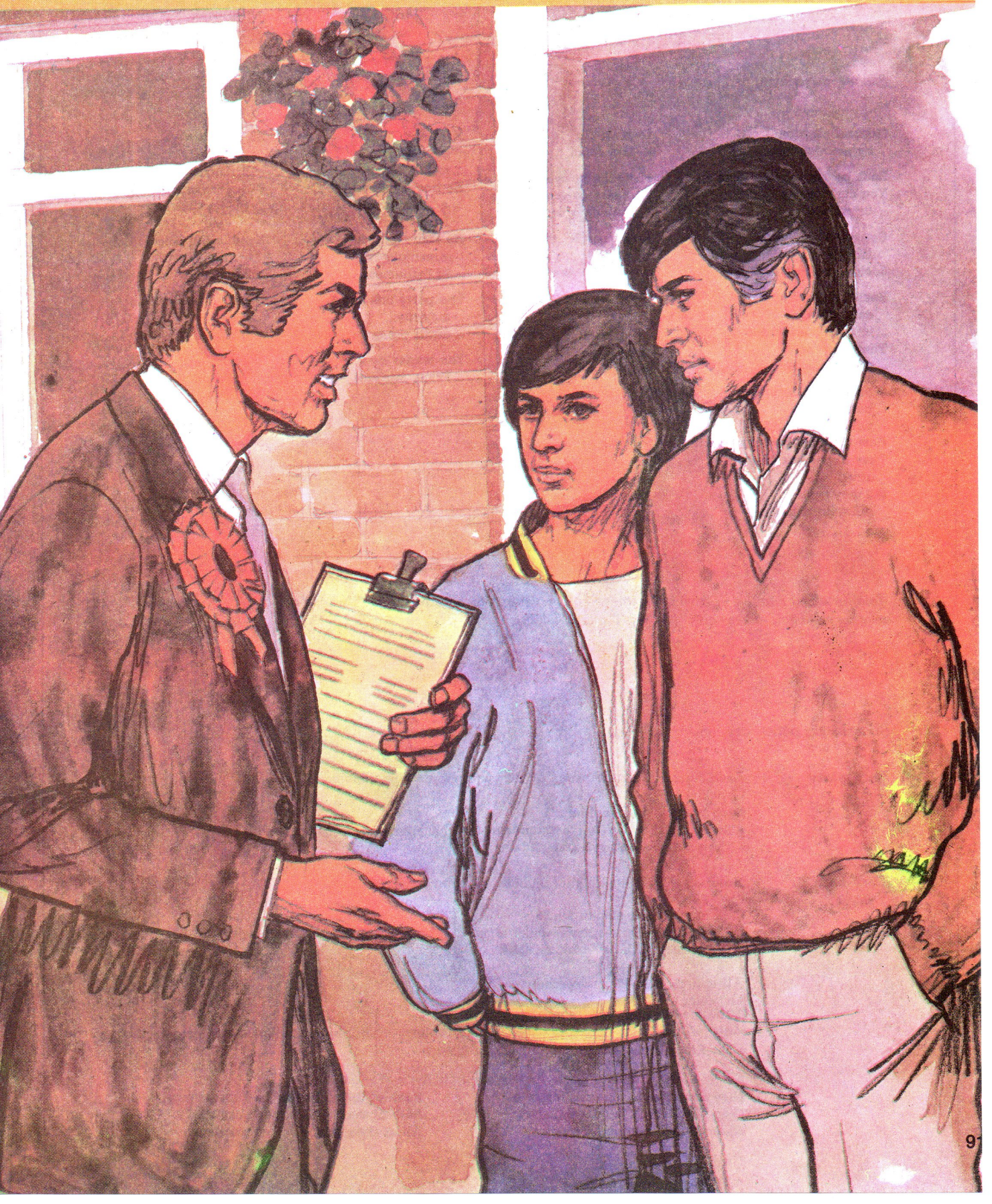
Tim: **Which one would you like to see?**
Canvasser: **Er... your father... or your mother.**
Tim: **Dad!**
There's a man at the door
from the Conservative Party.
Canvasser: **No... the Liberal Party.**
Sam: **Good evening.**
Canvasser: **Good evening, Mr Lovat.**
I'm calling on behalf of
The Conservative Party... I mean,
the Liberal Party.
Sam: **Oh, yes?**
Canvasser: **As you... know,**
there's a by-election
in this constituency next Wednesday.
Sam: **I thought elections were**
normally on Thursdays...
Canvasser: **I mean, Thursday.**
... Er, can we count on
your support?
Sam: **What's the name of your candidate?**
Canvasser: **Hugh Jolliffe–he's been active**
in local politics for ten years.
Sam: **I know Hugh Jolliffe–**
he's a good man.
... I thought he was a Conservative.
Canvasser: **Oh no, he's definitely**
the Liberal candidate.
So can we count on
your... support, Mr Jolliffe?
Sam: **My name's Lovat, actually.**
Canvasser: **... Sorry.**

Ben Liberal Parti'denim.
Anneniz ya da babanız evde mi?

Hangisini görmek istiyorsunuz?
Şey... babanız... ya da anneniz.
Baba!
Kapıda Muhafazakâr Parti'den
bir adam var.
Hayır... Liberal Parti.
İyi akşamlar.
İyi akşamlar, Mr Lovat.
Size Muhafazakâr Parti
... şey, yani
Liberal Parti adına geldim.
Ha, evet?
Bildiğiniz... gibi,
gelecek çarşamba bu seçim
bölgesinde bir ara seçim var.
Ben seçimlerin, hep
perşembeleri yapıldığını sanırdım...
Perşembe demek istiyorum.
...Şey, sizin desteğinize
güvenebilir miyiz?
Adayınızın adı nedir?
Hugh Jolliffe-on yıldır yerel
siyaset alanında etkinlik göstermektedir.
Hugh Jolliffe'i tanırım-
iyi bir adamdır.
...ben onun bir Muhafazakâr olduğunu sanıyordum.
Yo hayır, o kesinlikle
Liberal adayı.
Öyleyse sizin... desteğinize
güvenebiliriz (değil mi), Mr Jolliffe?
Adım Lovat'tır, gerçekte.
...Özür dilerim.

3·TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Metni anladınız mı?



4·REPETITION

Şunları tekrarlayın.

General election	Genel seçim
by-election	ara seçim
Each person has one vote.	Herkesin bir oyu vardır.
You can vote for one candidate.	Bir adaya oy verebilirsiniz./ Bir adaya oy verilir.
Conservative Labour	Muhafazakâr İşçi
Liberal	Liberal
Social Democratic (SDP)	Sosyal Demokrat (Parti)
Each party has one candidate...	Her partinin bir adayı var...
... in each constituency.	...her seçim bölgesinde.
They each have one candidate.	Her birinin bir adayı var.
What's the difference...	Ne fark var...
... between the political parties?	...siyasi partiler arasında?
How can you tell them apart?	Onları nasıl ayırt edebilirsiniz?
They both have similar aims.	İkisinin de benzer amaçları var.
But they have different policies.	Ama farklı politikaları var.
A candidate is elected...	Bir aday seçildi...
... to Parliament.	...Parlamento'ya.
He becomes an M.P. ...	P.Ü. (Parlamento Üyesi) olur...
... a Member of Parliament.	... bir Parlamento Üyesi.
He represents his constituency...	Kendi seçim bölgesini temsil eder...
... in Parliament.	...Parlamento'da.
The party that has a majority...	Çoğunluğa sahip olan parti...
... forms the government.	...hükümeti oluşturur.
The leader becomes...	Başkanı olur...
... Prime Minister.	...Başbakan.

5·TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Telaffuzunuzu banttaki seslere benzetmeye çalışın. **Election** *ve* **elected***'ın* **"ilekşın"** *ve* **"ilektıd"** *olarak telaffuz edildiğine dikkat edin (ilk* **'e'**, **'i'** *olarak telaffuz edilir).*

6·STUDY

Şu açıklayıcı notları okuyun.

Each party has...

Each, anlamı değiştirmeden üç değişik biçimde kullanılabilir.
Örnekler:

Each party has a candidate.
= Each of the parties has a candidate.
= The parties each have a candidate.

} Her partinin bir adayı vardır.

They both have...

Both'u **each**'i kullandığınız biçimde kullanın.
Örnekler:

Both parties have similar aims.
= Both (of) the parties have similar aims.
= The parties both have similar aims.

} İki partinin de benzer amaçları vardır.

All için de aynı kural geçerlidir.
Örnekler:

All Prime Ministers have similar problems.
= All (of) the Prime Ministers have similar problems.
= The Prime Ministers all have similar problems.

} Bütün başbakanların benzer sorunları vardır.

Each, both ve **all**'ı adıllarla şu biçimde kullanın:

They each live in the constituency.
They both live in the constituency.
They all live in the constituency.

ya da

Each of them lives in the constituency.
Both of them live in the constituency.
All of them live in the constituency.

7·LEARN

Aşağıdaki önemli sözleri öğrenin.

Each person has one vote.
You can vote for one candidate.
What's the difference between the political parties?
How can you tell them apart?
They both have similar aims.
A candidate is elected to Parliament.
He represents his constituency.
The party that has a majority
... forms the goverment.

Aşağıdaki önemli sözcükleri öğrenin.

to vote
to elect
to represent
aims
policies

a vote
candidate
constituency
majority

general election
by-election
a vote
candidate
constituency
Liberal party
Social Democratic Party (SDP)

Parliament
Member of Parliament (MP)
Prime Minister

8·PRACTICE

Şu alıştırmaları yapın. Yanıtlar ***sayfa 104'dedir.*** *Dilerseniz defterinize yazabilirsiniz.*

1 A Political interview

Banttaki siyasi söyleşiyi dinleyin. Aşağıdaki soruları yanıtlayın.

Bir siyasi röportaj

a) Where is James Ward's constituency?
   i) in the north of England
   ii) in the west of England
   iii) in Scotland

b) When did he first become a Member of Parliament (MP)?
   i) in 1965
   ii) in 1970
   iii) in 1975

c) Who was Prime Minister at that time?
   i) Harold Macmillan
   ii) Edward Heath
   iii) Harold Wilson

d) Which party did James Ward belong to then?
   i) Labour
   ii) Liberal
   iii) SDP

e) When did he leave that party?
   i) 1980
   ii) 1981
   iii) 1982

f) Which party did he join?
   i) Conservative
   ii) Labour
   iii) SDP

g) What was his majority at the last election?
   i) 200
   ii) 2000
   iii) 3000

2 What's the difference?

Fark nedir?

YOUR CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE

Roger Scudder was born in London and lives in this constituency.
He works for an insurance company.
He is married and has two children. His wife, Rosemary, works in an art gallery.

Roger Scudder believes that the Conservative Party is the only party that has the answer to Britain's problems.

YOUR LABOUR CANDIDATE

Paul Baldwin was born in this constituency, but he now lives in London. He is a lawyer. He is married and has two children. His wife, Mary, is a doctor.

Paul Baldwin believes that only the Labour Party has the answers to Britain's problems.

Bir seçim bölgesinin iki adayı birçok bakımdan birbirine benzemektedir. Farklı ve benzer yönlerini belirten cümleler kurun.

Both*'un cümledeki yerinin,* **often** *ve* **always** *ile aynı olduğuna dikkat edin (fiillerden önce, ama* **to be** *fiilinden sonra).*
Örnekler: **They both live in England.—They are both politicians.**

Similarities

Example: They both wear ...

... glasses. ...

...

...

...

...

Differences

Example: Paul Baldwin was born in ...

... the constituency, but Roger Scudder was ...

... born in London. ...

...

...

...

3 Irregular verbs

Kuraldışı fiiller

Şu kuraldışı fiilleri çalışın.

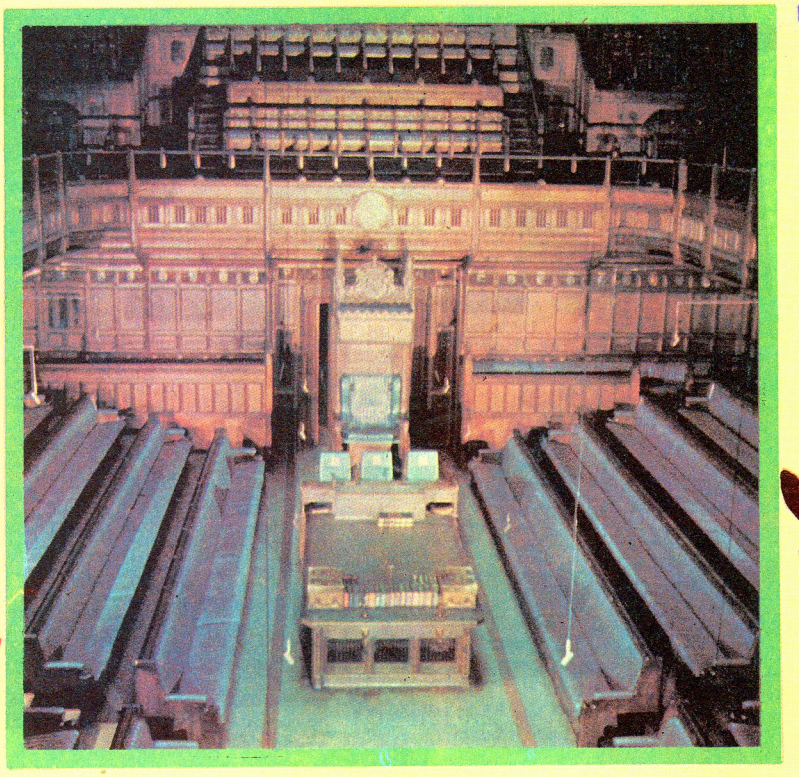
keep	(tutmak/saklamak)	**kept**	**kept**
sleep	(uyumak)	**slept**	**slept**
mean	(demek istemek)	**meant**	**meant**
send	(göndermek)	**sent**	**sent**
feel	(duymak/hissetmek)	**felt**	**felt**
sit	(oturmak)	**sat**	**sat**
get	(almak)	**got**	**got**
light	(yakmak)	**lit**	**lit**

4 Sing this song

She listens to all the candidates
To hear what they have to say.
But when there's a general election
She generally votes for me.

Because I'm her favourite candidate
And she likes what I have to say.
We both have similar feelings
About the constituency.

LEFT WING



RIGHT WING

SOL KANAT

The terms 'Left wing' and 'Right wing' are widely used, but they are really nonsense in British politics.

It all started in France, just before the revolution in 1789. The French nobles used to sit on the right in the National Assembly, and the commoners used to sit on the left.

This seating plan came to symbolize the ideological differences between conservatives on one side and radicals on the other.
Moderates would sit somewhere between the two.

But there are no benches for moderates in the middle of the House of Commons. And the seats on the right are not reserved for Conservatives. They are occupied by whichever party has the majority–that is, the party which forms the government.

Nevertheless, many people–especially supporters of the 'centre' parties (Liberal and SDP), feel that these seating arrangements have a harmful psychological effect on British politics. They tend to polarize political argument into a debate between conservatives and radicals–left and right.

For these critics the most important Parliamentary reform would be carried out by carpenters.

SAĞ KANAT

''Sol kanat'' ve ''Sağ kanat'' terimleri, yaygın olarak kullanılmalarına karşılık, Britanya politikasında hiçbir anlam taşımaz.

Her şey 1789 devriminden hemen önce Fransa'da başladı. Fransız soyluları Millet Meclisi'nde sağda, halktan kişiler de solda otururlardı.

Bu oturma planı, bir yanda bulunan muhafazakârlar ile öteki yanda bulunan radikaller arasındaki ideolojik farkı simgelemeye başladı. Ilımlılar, ikisinin arasında bir yerde otururlardı.

Ama Avam Kamarası'nın ortasında, ılımlılar için sıralar yoktur. Ve sağdaki yerler, Muhafazakârlar'a ayrılmış değildir. Çoğunluk hangi partideyse -yani hükümeti hangi parti oluşturmuşsa- o oturur.

Bununla birlikte, birçok insan -özellikle ''merkez'' partilerini (Liberal ve Sosyal Demokrat) destekleyenler, bu oturma düzeninin Britanya siyaseti üzerinde zararlı bir psikolojik etkisinin olduğunu düşünmektedir.
Onlara göre (bu düzenleme), muhafazakârlar ve radikaller (sağ ve sol) arasındaki siyasal tartışmayı kutuplaştırmaktadır.

Bu eleştirmenlere göre en önemli Parlamento reformunun, marangozlar tarafından yapılması gerekir.

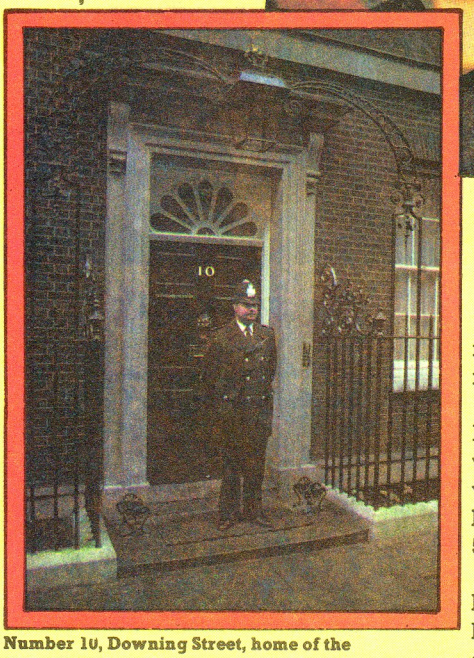
EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!

First past the post

DİREĞİ İLK GEÇEN

A candidate talking to a constituent.

Seçim bölgesinden biriyle konuşan bir aday.



Number 10, Downing Street, home of the Prime Minister.

Downing Street Numara 10, Başbakan'ın evi.

In the United States, presidential elections can dominate political affairs for more than a year. In Britain the whole business can be over in as little as three weeks.

The life of a parliament is five years. After that time there have to be elections.
But the Prime Minister can choose to call a general election at any time he or she likes. (They do this at the time most advantageous to their party of course!)

The British often use a horse-racing metaphor to describe their electoral system: 'First past the post wins'. It is not a system of proportional representation.

In each constituency the candidate who receives the highest number of votes becomes the Member of Parliament–even if he gains less than 50% of the total votes.

In Parliament the party which has the highest number of seats, forms the government and chooses the Prime Minister.

On the morning after an election, two removal vans draw up outside Number 10, Downing Street–one to remove the belongings of the former Prime Minister; the other to install the new one.

Birleşik Devletler'de başkanlık seçimleri, bir yılı aşkın bir süre siyasi olaylara egemen olabilir. Britanya'da bütün iş,üç hafta kadar kısa bir sürede bitebilir.

Bir parlamentonun yaşamı beş yıldır. Bu süreden sonra seçimlerin yapılması gerekir.
Ama Başbakan, istediği zaman genel seçim isteyebilir. (Tabii bunu, partilerinin çıkarına en uygun zamanda yaparlar!)

Britanyalılar seçim sistemlerini tanımlamak için sık sık bir at yarışı deyimini kullanırlar:"Direği ilk geçen kazanır." (Çünkü sistemleri) nispi temsil sistemi değildir.

Her seçim bölgesinde en yüksek oyu alan aday, tüm oyların % 50'sinden az alsa bile, parlamento üyesi olur.

Parlamento'da en fazla sandalye sayısına sahip parti, hükümeti kurar ve Başbakan'ı seçer.

Seçimin ertesi sabahı, Downing Street Numara 10'un önüne iki taşıma kamyonu yanaşır-biri, önceki Başbakan'ın eşyalarını almaya; öteki de yenisininkileri koymaya.

Food for thought

DÜŞÜNÜLECEK ŞEY

A tramp strayed into a political meeting, where an eloquent speaker was explaining the mysteries of socialism.

'Ladies and gentlemen, when only a hundred people in a country have enough to eat, that is tyranny! When half the people in the country have enough to eat, then we have a democracy.

But when everybody in the country has enough to eat, that is socialism!'

The tramp was very taken with this. He went back to his friends on the Thames embankment and began to explain:

'Listen, if there are only a hundred of us rummaging in dustbins, that's tyranny! If half the country is rummaging in the dustbins–that's democracy!

But the day when everybody can rummage in the dustbins–that will be socialism...'.

Rastlantı sonucu bir serseri, belagatli bir konuşmacının sosyalizmin anlaşılmaz yanlarını açıkladığı bir siyasi toplantıya katıldı.

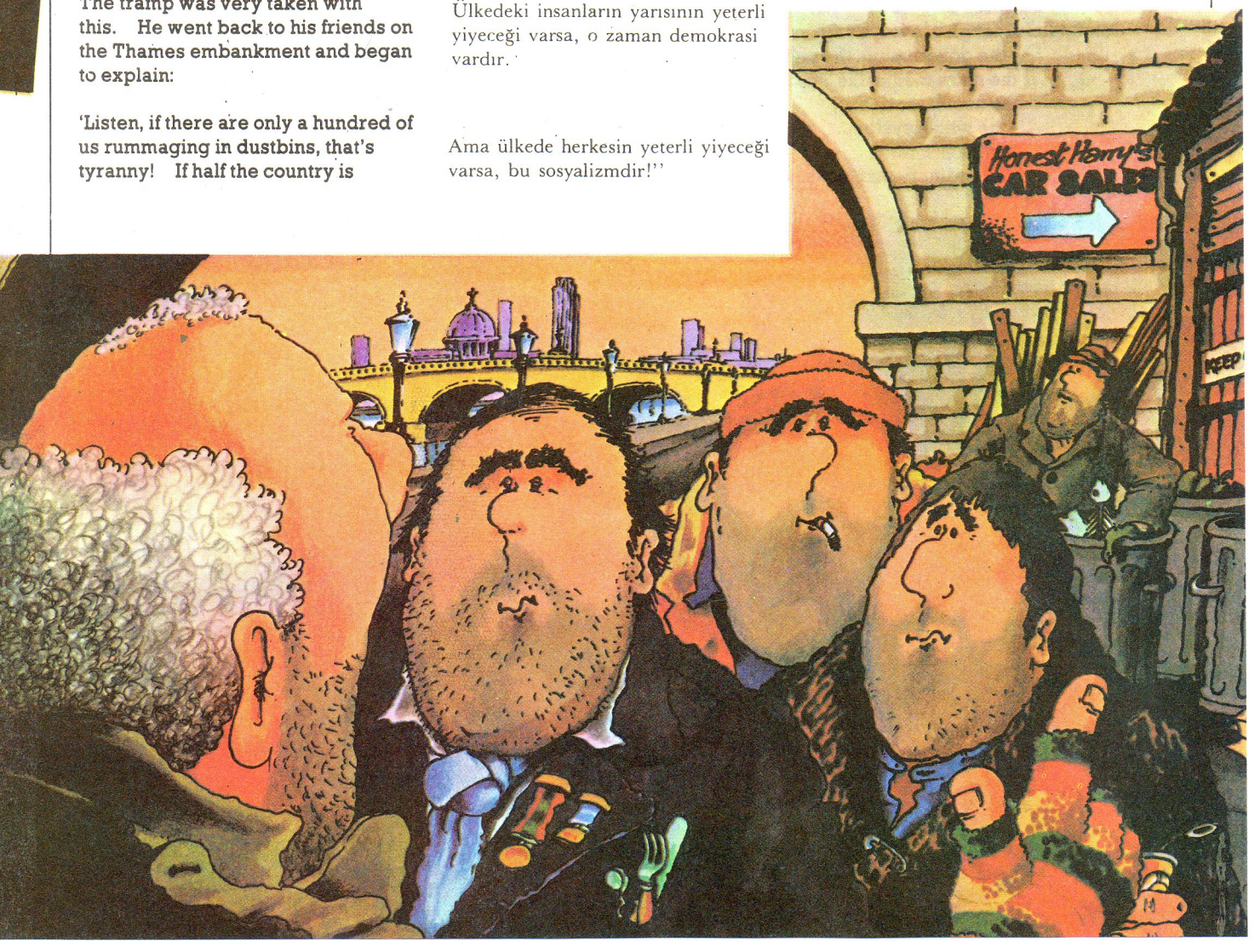
"Bayanlar ve baylar, bir ülkede yalnızca yüz insanın yeterli yiyeceği varsa, bu diktatörlüktür! Ülkedeki insanların yarısının yeterli yiyeceği varsa, o zaman demokrasi vardır.

Ama ülkede herkesin yeterli yiyeceği varsa, bu sosyalizmdir!"

Serseri bundan çok etkilendi. Thames kıyısındaki arkadaşlarının yanına döndü ve açıklamaya başladı:

"Dinleyin, eğer yalnızca yüzümüz çöp tenekelerini karıştırıyorsak, bu diktatörlüktür!
Ülkenin yarısı çöp tenekelerini karıştırıyorsa
-bu demokrasidir!

Ama herkesin çöp tenekelerini karıştırabileceği gün- sosyalizm olacaktır...".



THE SWEET SMELL OF SUCCESS

Are you against capitalism too?

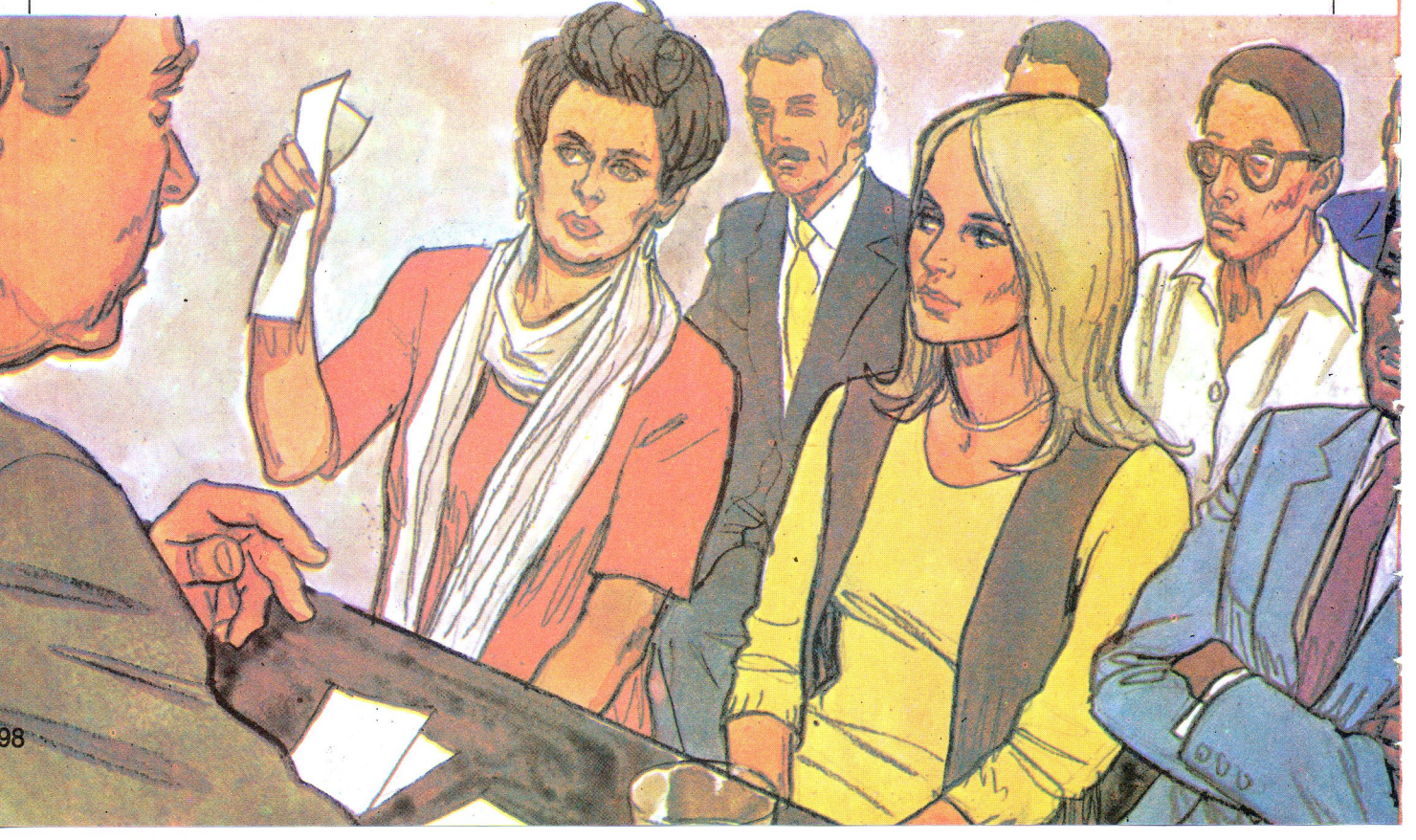
1·READ

Aşağıdaki konuşmayı okuyun.

2·LISTEN

Ara seçimlerden bir gün önce Robert Saunders, Carol Rees ve Felicity King bir partinin siyasi toplantısına giderler.

Candidate:	**... I am the representative**	...Ben sıradan adamın
	of the ordinary man	temsilcisiyim
	–the man in the street,	-sokaktaki adamın,
	–the man who has had enough.	-bıkmış olan adamın.
Heckler 1:	**Enough of what?**	Neden bıkmış?
(Konuşmacının sözünü kesen 1. kişi)		
Candidate:	**Enough of everything!**	Her şeyden bıkmış!
	–the government, the civil service,	-hükümetten, devlet hizmetlerinden,
	the mass media, the Trade Unions,	kitle iletişim araçlarından, sendikalardan,
	the social services...	sosyal hizmetlerden...
	–the whole system...	-bütün sistemden...
	It stinks!	Rezalet!
	The ordinary man does not want it.	Sıradan adam bunu istemiyor.



Felicity: **What about ordinary women?**	Ya sıradan kadınlar?
Candidate: **Yes, what about ordinary women?!**	Evet, ya sıradan kadınlar?!
They've had enough too.	Onlar da bıktı.
Robert: **What are you offering**	Şimdiki sistemin
in place of the system	yerine ne
that we have now?	öneriyorsunuz?
Candidate: **What are the other candidates offering?**	Öbür adaylar ne öneriyorlar?
I'll tell you what they're offering...	Size ne önerdiklerini anlatayım...
They're offering manifestos	Onlar manifestolar öneriyorlar
–red ones, blue ones, yellow ones.	-kırmızı manifestolar,mavi manifestolar,sarı manifestolar.
It's like a rainbow!	Gökkuşağı gibi!
Some people are for them,	Bazı insanlar onlardan yana,
some people are against them,	bazı insanlar onlara karşı,
but some people read them.	ama bazı insanlar onları okuyorlar.
I've read them...	Ben onları okudum...
and I can tell you,	ve size,hepsinin aynı
it's all the same capitalist nonsense!	kapitalist saçmalık olduğunu söyleyebilirim!
Heckler 2: **Are you against capitalism, too?**	Siz kapitalizme de mi,karşısınız?
(Konuşmacının sözünü kesen 2. kişi)	
Candidate: **Capitalism is one man**	Kapitalizm bir adamın
exploiting another man.	bir başka adamı sömürmesidir.
Carol: **And what do you propose?**	Ya siz ne öneriyorsunuz?
Candidate: **The opposite!**	Tersini!

3·TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Metni anladınız mı?

4·REPETITION

Şunları tekrarlayın.

He's a politician.	O, bir politikacıdır.
He represents...	O, temsil ediyor...
... the man in the street.	...sokaktaki adamı.
Although he is left wing,...	O, sol kanatta olmasına karşın,...
... he is not an extremist.	... aşırı uçta değildir.
left wing right wing	sol kanat sağ kanat
moderate extremist	ılımlı aşırı uçtaki kişi
Although he's a socialist,...	O, sosyalist olmasına karşın,...
... he's a moderate.	...ılımlıdır.
socialism capitalism	sosyalizm kapitalizm
communism fascism	komünizm faşizm
He supports the democratic system.	O, demokratik sistemi destekler.
He opposes dictatorship.	O, diktatörlüğe karşıdır.
He fights for human rights.	O, insan hakları için savaşır.
He fights against...	O, savaşır karşı...
... the abuse of power.	... yetkinin kötüye kullanılmasına. /O, yetkinin kötüye kullanılmasına karşı savaşır.
On the one hand,...	Bir yandan,...
... he is in favour of...	...yanadır...
... strong leadership.	...güçlü bir liderlikten.
On the other hand,...	Öte yandan,...
... he is against...	...karşıdır...
... interference by the state...	...devletin karışmasına...
... in the lives...	... yaşamlarına...
... of ordinary people.	....sıradan insanların.
It's a common dilemma!	Bu yaygın (görülen) bir ikilemdir!

Lesson 156

5·TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Telaffuzunuzu banttaki seslere benzetmeye çalışın.
Politician, fascism *gibi sözcüklerde* **"i"**den önce gelen **"c"** ve **"sc"**nin **"ş"** olarak(**dictatorship** ve **leadership**'deki **"sh"** gibi)okunduğuna dikkat edin.

6·STUDY

Şu açıklayıcı notları okuyun.

politician
Şu sözcüklere dikkat edin:
politics politika/siyaset **politician** politikacı/siyasetçi
political politik/siyasi

although
Although, "karşın, rağmen" demektir. Şu biçimde kullanın.
Örnek: **He is over seventy.**
He still gets up at six o'clock.
Although he is over seventy, he still gets up at six o'clock.

democratic
Şu sözcüklere dikkat edin:
democrat (demokrat)
democratic (demokratik)
democracy (demokrasi)

dictatorship
Bazı adlar **-ship** son ekiyle türetilir.
Örnekler: **leader** (lider) **leadership** (liderlik)
dictator (diktatör) **dictatorship** (diktatörlük)

the state
Birçok ad sıfat olarak da kullanılabilir.
AD: **interference by the state**
SIFAT: **state interference**

lives
Kuraldışı bir çoğul: **life** **lives**

ordinary/ common
Ordinary "sıradan", **common** "yaygın, sık görülen" demektir.

7·LEARN

Aşağıdaki önemli sözleri öğrenin.
He is a politician.
He represents the man in the street.
Although he is left wing, he is not an extremist.
He supports the democratic system.
He opposes dictatorship.
He fights for human rights.
He fights against the abuse of power.
On the one hand, he is in favour of strong leadership.
On the other hand, he is against state interference...
... in the lives of ordinary people.
It's a common dilemma.

Aşağıdaki önemli sözcükleri öğrenin.

politician
political
politics
democrat
democratic
democracy

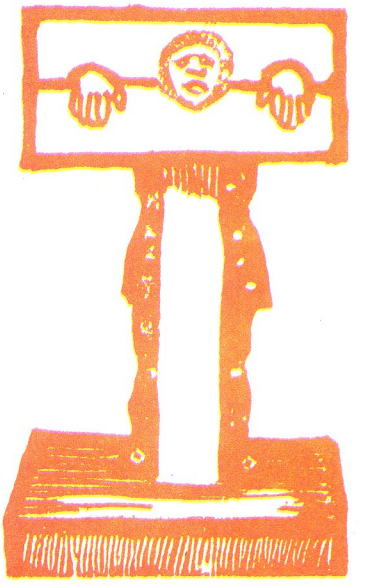
left wing
right wing
moderate
extremist

socialist – socialism
communist – communism
capitalist – capitalism
fascist – fascism

8·PRACTICE

1 Combining Sentences

Şu cümleler **although** *ya da* **but** *kullanılarak birleştirilebilir.*
Örnek: (iki cümle)
He is left wing.
He is not an extremist.
(**but** ile)
He is left wing, but he is not an extremist.
(**although** ile)
Although he is left wing, he is not an extremist.
ya da
He is not an extremist, although he is left wing.



2 Audio crossword

Bandı dinleyin, bulmacadaki eksik sözcükleri yazın.

Down ↓

1) ~~When he was young~~, he was a member of the socialist... party.
3) He may not be an ....., but I wouldn't say he was a moderate either.
5) The main problem in modern politics is the increasing..... of the state.
7) The truth is that..... people are not very interested in politics.
9) A week is a long time in.....
8) If so many people are..... fascim, why is it so common?

Şu alıştırmaları yapın. Yanıtlar ***sayfa 104'dedir.*** *Dilerseniz defterinize yazabilirsiniz.*

Cümleleri birleştirme

Aşağıdaki cümleleri **but** *ya da* **although** *kullanarak birleştirin.*

a) She comes from a rich family.
She is a socialist.

(although) .....

.....

.....

b) He is against dictatorship.
He believes in strong leadership.

(but) .....

.....

.....

c) He is very right wing.
He is not a fascist.

(although) .....

.....

.....

d) They are communists.
They are not members of the communist party.

(but) .....

.....

.....

e) She is over seventy.
She still fights for human rights.

(although) .....

.....

.....

f) He is an ordinary man.
His job gives him a lot of power.

(but) .....

.....

.....

g) She is a Member of Parliament.
She is not very interested in politics.

(although) .....

.....

.....

İki örnek de kendiniz yazın.

h) (but) .....

.....

i) (although) .....

.....

3 Pronunciation

Telaffuz

Aşağıdaki *sözcüklerden içinde* **"ş"** *sesi olanları işaretleyin.*

a) He is in favour of strong leadership.

b) He's a politician: politics is his business.

c) I'm sure it is the wrong length.

d) What are the measurements?

e) Industrial relations in the factory are very good.

f) The educational facilities in my son's school are excellent.

g) The man was accused of shoplifting.

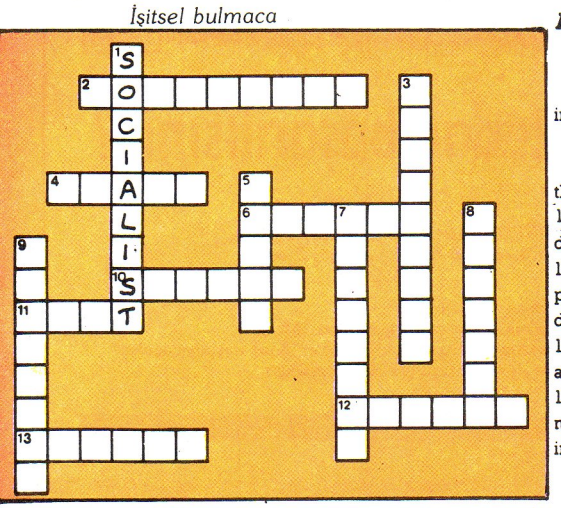
4 Sing this song

He's a left wing
politician
but he supports the
democratic system.

On the one hand,
he's a left wing
politician.
On the other hand,
he supports the
democratic system.

Although he's a
left wing politician,
he supports the system,
the democratic system.

İşitsel bulmaca



Across →

2) A ..... party should represent the interests of its members.
4) Capitalists are against ..... ownership.
6) Many people ..... interference by the state machine.
10) It is easy to blame the ..... ,more difficult to propose an alternative.
11) The people on the extreme..... of the party are not interested in parliamentary democracy.
12) We have ..... because most people agree that we have them.
13) People sometimes say one thing and mean another: this is particularly ..... in politics.

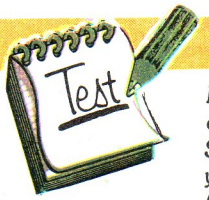
REVISION

Gözden geçirme

1 *Ders 155 ve 156'yı baştan sona bir daha okuyun.*

2 *Önemli sözleri ve açıklayıcı notları iyice öğrendiniz mi?*

3 *Ders 155 ve 156'nın bantlarını dinleyin.*



Bu test size, dersleri tam olarak öğrenip öğrenmediğinizi gösterecektir. Soruların hepsini tamamlamadan yanıtlara bakmayın (yanıtlar sayfa 104'dedir).

Test

● *Aşağıdaki cümlelerde,* **but** *yerine* **although** *kullanın.*

a) **He's a socialist, but he voted for the SDP.**

.....

b) **He votes conservative but he is left wing.**

.....

c) **They didn't have a majority but they formed a government.**

.....

● *Şu sözleri İngilizceye çevirin.*

d) Yaygın bir sorun.

.....

e) Sıradan bir adam.

.....

● *Şu cümleleri geçmiş zamana çevirin.*

Example: *We (send) a letter to a friend.*

We sent a letter to a friend.

f) **She (feel) exhausted after the election.**

.....

g) **He (get) into Parliament with a big majority.**

.....

h) **I (mean) to vote for the Liberal candidate.**

.....

● *Şu cümlelerde* **each, both** *ya da* **all** *kullanın.*

Example: *They live in the constituency.*

(both) They both live in the constituency.

(or) Both of them live in the constituency.

i) **The parties have similar policies.**

(all) .....

j) **The candidates represent political parties.**

(each) .....

k) **His sisters voted against the government.**

(both) .....

● *Şu sözcüklerle aşağıdaki cümleleri tamamlayın.*

between favour hand other

l) On the one ..... he's against state interference.

m) On the ..... hand, he's a socialist.

n) What's the difference ..... the parties?

o) I'm in ..... of strong leadership.

Toplam

Ne kadar başarılısınız?

DEĞERLENDİRME: Her doğru yanıt için 4 puan, imla yanlışı bulunan her doğru yanıt için 2 puan. Puanlarınız:

50-60 puan: Mükemmel.
30-50 puan: Çok iyi (yanlışlarınıza bakın).
30 puandan az: Bu sınava gerçekten hazır mıydınız acaba? Derslere dönerek testi yeniden yanıtlayın.

DENİZE ADAM DÜŞTÜ!

BİR YAT YARIŞI SIRASINDA RALPH THOMAS DENİZE DÜŞMÜŞ, BİR TAHTA PARÇASINA ÇIKMAYI BAŞARMIŞ, AMA SONRA BAYILMIŞTIR. AVILDIĞINDA KENDİNİ BİR ADADA BULMUŞTUR.

MAN OVERBOARD

HE'S WAKING UP.

HE HAS SLEPT FOR THREE DAYS.

WHERE AM I? ... WHAT'S THE NAME OF THIS PLACE?... WHO ARE YOU?

IT HAS NO NAME. WE CALL IT 'THE ISLAND.'

MY NAME IS CLARISSA, AND THIS IS MY FATHER... WHERE HAVE YOU COME FROM?

I'M SURPRISED THAT YOU SPEAK ENGLISH.

* KAZAYA UĞRADI
** NESLİNDENİZ.

PEOPLE SOMETIMES ARRIVE BY CHANCE FROM OTHER PLACES – LIKE YOU RALPH. BUT THEY NEVER LEAVE...

...COME AND MEET MY FRIEND – SHE WANTS TO SEE YOU. YOU WERE IN A BAD STATE WHEN SHE SAW YOU THE OTHER DAY.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO AN ENGLISH SHIP WAS WRECKED* HERE. THERE WERE A HUNDRED SURVIVORS – SAILORS, CARPENTERS, BUT ALSO ARCHITECTS AND SCIENTISTS. THE ISLAND IS BIG AND RICH. THE INHABITANTS WERE FRIENDLY. THE ENGLISHMEN ALL MARRIED AND HAD CHILDREN. NOW THE ISLAND IS A HIGHLY CIVILISED PLACE, A MODEL OF DEMOCRACY. AND EVERYONE SPEAKS ENGLISH. WE ARE THE DESCENDANTS** OF THOSE PEOPLE.

TO BE CONTINUED...

Lessons 155 and 156

SUMMARY

Özet

Son iki dersteki temel dil öğelerinin özeti.

Seçim

Each person has one vote.
You can vote for one candidate.
A candidate is elected to Parliament.
He represents his constituency.

Partiler

What's the difference between the political parties?
How can you tell them apart?
They both have similar aims.
The party that has a majority...
... forms the gòverment.

Adaylar

He's a politician.
He represents the man in the street.
Although he's left wing, he's not an extremist.
He supports the democratic system.
He opposes dictatorship.
He fights for human rights.
He fights against the abuse of power.
On the one hand, he is in favour of strong leadership.
On the other hand, he is against state interference...
... in the lives of ordinary people.
It's a common dilemma.

Yeni sözcükler

Seçimler

general election by-election a vote majority

Partiler

Conservative Party Labour Party Liberal Party
Social Democratic Party (SDP).

Makamlar

Member of Parliament Prime Minister

Amaçlar

aims policies

Terimler

politician politicial politics
democrat democratic democracy

Sol/sağ

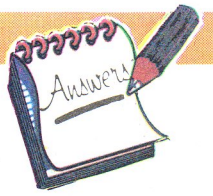
left wing right wing moderate extremist

İdeolojiler

socialist – socialism communist – communism
capitalist – capitalism fascist – fascism

Kuraldışı fiiller

keep kept kept / sleep slept slept
mean meant meant / send sent sent
feel felt felt / sit sat sat / get got got
light lit lit



Yanıtlar

Sayfa 93 ve 94

1 a) in the north of England
b) in 1975
c) Harold Wilson
d) Labour
e) 1981
f) SDP
g) 2000

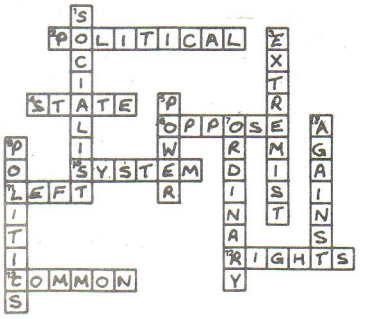
2 **Similarities:**
They both (Both of them) wear glasses.
They both (Both of them) have dark hair.
They are both (Both of them are) married.
They both (Both of them) have two children.
They both (Both of them) believe that their party has the answer to Britain's problems.

Differences:
Paul Baldwin was born in the constituency, . . . but Roger Scudder was born in London.
Roger Scudder works for an insurance company,...
... but Paul Baldwin is a lawyer.
Roger Scudder's wife works in an art gallery,...
... but Paul Baldwin's wife is a doctor.

Sayfa 100 ve 101

1 a) **Although she comes from a rich family, she is a socialist.**
OR She is a socialist, although she comes from a rich family.
b) He is against dictatorship but he believes in strong leadership.
c) Although he is very right wing, he is not a fascist.
OR He is not a fascist, although he is very right wing.
d) They are communists but they are not members of the communist party.
e) Although she is over seventy, she still fights for human rights.
OR She still fights for human rights, although she is over seventy.
f) He is an ordinary man but his job gives him a lot of power.
g) Although she is a member of Parliament, she is not very interested in politics.
OR She is not very interested in politics, although she is a member of Parliament.

2



3 a) leadership
b) politician
c) sure
d) measurements
e) relations
f) educational
g) shoplifting

Testin yanıtları

a) **Although he's a socialist, he voted for the SDP.**
b) **Although he votes conservative, he's left wing.**
c) **Although they didn't have a majority, they formed a government.**
d) a common problem
e) an ordinary man
f) felt
g) got
h) meant
i) All the parties have..
OR The parties all have...
j) Each candidate represents...
OR Each of the candidates represents...
OR The candidates each represent...
k) Both his sisters voted...
OR His sisters both voted...
l) hand
m) other
n) between
o) favour